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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1888.

GRAMS.

(From the *Courier d'Indochine*)
M. COMSTANS.

PARIS, June 27th.

A banquet was given yesterday to M. Comstans at the Continental Hotel by Indo-Chinese colonies.

M. Comstans in reply to a toast made that Cochinchina had willingly made financial sacrifices with a view to dispense with metropolitan subsidies.

These would in course of time cease to be required altogether. He insisted on the necessity of maintaining a stable colonial policy, and of holding fast to the conquest of Tonquin, the commercial wealth of which he praised.

GERMANY.

June 25th.

The Reichstag opened to-day. The Imperial message states the general situation to be pacific. It mentions the triple alliance as a guarantee of good relations with Russia.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. PEMBERTON WILLARD'S announcement of his operative and dramatic season in Hongkong will be found in another column.

THE *Batavia* says that the breakfast of a late well-known Sydney Roman Catholic dignitary usually consisted of five dozen fat oysters and a bottle of Guinness's pig-broth. A capital menu to mortify the high upon.

AMONG the famous brief dispatches that have gone into history will pass the message from Victoria to England to the Empress of Austria, dated on the occasion of Frederick III. It consisted of four words; two from the woman, two from the Empress of India: "My daughter; my sister."

THE mineral development in Great Britain during 1887 was 17,049,795 tons. Over five hundred thousand people were employed, nearly five thousand live hundred of whom were women, and of the latter two were under sixteen years of age. Nearly one thousand persons were killed during the year while at work.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S partisans have chosen the pink as the distinguishing flower of their party. *La Cocarde*, the General's organ, says that this is Boulanger's favourite flower, and recommends his adherents to wear it in their button-holes. The sublime is certainly drifting towards the ridiculous in *la belle France*.

A SPECIALLY attractive entertainment is announced for this evening at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, by Mr. Wash Norton's "World of Wonders." The performance will be for the benefit of those clever ninth-makers the popular Harvey Brothers, and as an unusually "fetching" programme has been announced, there should be a full house.

IT is interesting to learn that Mrs. Cleveland always calls her husband "Mr. President." Mr. Cleveland addresses his wife as "Frank." Martha Washington in her younger days called her husband "George." While in the White House Mrs. Hayes called her husband "Mr. Hayes." Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Garfield always addressed their husbands respectively as "Abram" and "Jim."

WILSON, the decoration-monger, notwithstanding the painful incidents in which he has figured as principal actor, has recently undertaken to address recommendations to the French authorities. The Minister of the Interior, President of the Council, having lately received one of these autographs from Grévy's son-in-law, wrote on this words: "Returned to the author, Charles Floquet."

A LATE issue of the *Glasgow Daily Free Press* contains a warning to those proposing to emigrate to Chile, or those who may be induced by interested parties in that country to think of doing so. The land in South Chile is poor, there is no effective protection to life and property, Asiatic cholera prevails all over the country at present and there are, in addition, differences of race, language, religion and habits, which emigrants greatly take into account.

IN the Police Court this afternoon before Mr. Sercombe-Smith the man W. Rumbek, a Russian seaman on board the ship *Chitwall*, was charged with assaulting Captain Watson, the master of that vessel, on the high seas in March last, and being found guilty was sentenced to 12 weeks imprisonment, with hard labour, such sentence to commence on the expiry of a corresponding sentence of twelve weeks passed on him yesterday by the same magistrate for a murderous assault on the second officer of the *Chitwall* also on the high seas and at the same time.

A CHINESE seaman of the *Douglas* Co's steamer *Alfington* was this morning charged before Mr. Woodhouse by Mr. Davis, chief officer of the steamer, with destroying carpets valued at £250 on board the ship. Another seaman of the ship said that on the 12th instant at 7 p.m. he saw the prisoner go into the captain's cabin and bring out a carpet. He took it to the sailor's quarters and put it up into place, dividing it amongst the crew, saying "I have no more to sleep on, I will cut this up for you." The chief officer said the carpet was intended for the steamer's saloon and on the 13th was laid in the saloon, where prisoner had no business to be. The accused was remanded till Saturday July 7th to await the arrival of the steamer.

A CATTLE disease, the *apicollia*, is decimating a considerable portion of the live stock throughout the Philippines.

H.M.S. *Imperator* left here this afternoon at five o'clock to join the Squadron at Yokohama. She seems to be in a great hurry to get away from Hongkong, and is the first ship flying the Royal Naval flag we ever remember to have seen leaving port coated with red paint. Perhaps the cholera scare may have something to do with it.

THE *Sydney Morning Herald's* London correspondent, who is an authority on artistic matters, says that two of the sons of Lord North have come down very low in circumstances. "One is a cavalry sergeant with 2s. a day pay; the other has opened a butcher's shop not far from the ancestral estates." It is also stated that "a noble lord has been forced to accept the position of town traveller to a well-known firm of pianoforte makers."

THE news recently published by the *Manila Comercio* that the King of Siam had decided to purchase the gunboat *Filipinas* at a deduction of 10 per cent. on her cost, has given cause to a lively discussion in the *Oceanian*, the *Diario*, and the *Comercio*. The general opinion elicited by these organs is that the gunboat should not be sold, before either the Hongkong Court of Justice, or the arbiters chosen to decide the case extrajudicially pronounce on its merits.

IT is really amusing to read that Lord Augustus Loftus, late Governor of New South Wales and at one time Ambassador in Vienna, now presides over the bookkeeping department of the millinery store recently opened in London by Lady Loftus. It is said that these books, but aristocrats have no other means of support, this must be a mistake as there is nothing to prevent the Ex-Ambassador going into the poultry rearing business, at which he obtained great celebrity during his stay in Sydney.

THE *Avenir du Tonkin* publishes the following Saigon telegram dated the 20th inst.: "The steamship *Arctus* left at 8 o'clock for Haiphong having on board Messrs. Richard, the Acting Governor-General of French Indo-China; Dul, Chief Officer of the Staff; Seal, A.D.C. to the Governor; Chesne, Vice-President of the Cabinet; Outrey, Secretary; Barreau, Resident; Allard, President of the Council; James, Professor; Nicolle, journalist; and a few Cambodians who are to join M. Pavie's expedition."

THE Italian Opera Company which have been performing with such noteworthy success for several months past in Manila had intended to open for short season in Hongkong during next month, but owing to the expected advent of Mr. Willard's operative and dramatic combination, the Italian artists were unable to secure the Theatre Royal, City Hall, and have consequently been compelled to postpone their visit to this colony until August. They have the reputation of being by far the most complete and talented troupe of Italian operatic artists that has ever visited the Far East.

A NEW system of sewage works has been recently put into operation at Henley-on-Thames, England. Its object is to avoid the discharge of the sewage into the river, which can no longer be allowed—and lift it to a level which will permit it to be used for irrigation. Ejectors are placed in different parts of the town to receive the sewage, and from there it is forced by compressed air into tanks about a mile distant, and 180 feet higher in elevation. The method is not costly, has proved practicable and may offer a successful solution of the question of the disposal of the sewage of low-lying towns.

SAVES the *Penang Gazette* of the 17th June:—We are informed that two tin mines in Perak belonging to one of the largest mine owners there have been closed, and that many of the miners have been thrown out of work. So long as the price of tin was as high as it was two months ago, it paid to work the mines. Now it does not, and they have to be abandoned. Many small mines are also closed. What we said long ago has come to pass. An immense impulse was given to mining owing to prices being artificially forced up, and mines were opened in every direction; but the reaction came with a force that the miners never thought possible, and ruin has followed. This will always be the result of unregulated and artificial prosperity.

VERY few people outside of business circles, says *Times* *Slings*, have any idea how much profit there is in certain lines of goods, but the following incident throws considerable light on the subject:—A country merchant not far from Austin, who does all his trading in that city, became financially embarrassed. Being an honest man he came to Austin to notify his creditors of his condition. One of his creditors is Moses Schaumburg. "Well, vat are you going to do mit your creditors?" asked Moses. "I am able to pay 'em cents on the dollar, but in your case it is different. I have not one cent of your debt of goods I bought of you, so instead of paying to cents on the dollar I'll just return you the goods." "Ef you vos a good friend my friend," replied Moses, grinning, "you'll vat to cents on der dollar. I makes more money so den ven I dakes de goods back."

Mr. F. SKEP, of Messrs. Scheilhaus & Co., was to-day summoned before Mr. Sercombe-Smith at the Police Court for assaulting his chair coolie Lasai, on the 28th inst. Complainant said he was taking defendant to the tramway in a "ricksha" when the latter complained of his going too slow, and got out and kicked him. In cross-examination by Mr. Wootton, who appeared for the defendant, plaintiff said he did not go to the tramway for twenty-two days. The office comrade, examined by Mr. Wootton, said the coolie had been busy in the office and had seen the place where master was said to have kicked him, but could not observe any marks. In the morning plaintiff had asked for his wages which were not given, and in the afternoon he complained of being lame from a kicking he had got from his master, who refused to pay his wages because the month was not up. Mr. Sercombe-Smith fined defendant \$3 for the assault and \$1 to the coolie as compensation.

Here are a few items of information, which we specially dedicate to "Brownie" and the *China Snail*:—All flesh is not venison. Hunger is never delicate. Turtle makes all men equal. Many dishes bring many diseases. The knife doesn't make the cook. Even sugar may spoil a good dish. Man's greatest enemy is his stomach. Happy is he who has no friend to feed. Cheesecake makes every dish a feast. A good dinner is better than a fine coat. Two poverties will keep but a thin table. Rich food and heavy greens go together. Where hunger commands, valor must obey. Never carry two watermelons under one arm. Hunger's my cook and labor brings me meat. The dinner doesn't value no more the spoon. He that'll take no care for him that's fasting. What's a joint of mutton or two in a whole Lent? A fish in the milk is strong circumstances evidence.

Trust the cat when the buttermilk is on the top shelf.

GENERAL CAFFAREL and Madame Limouzin have appealed against the sentence passed on them by the primary Court, in connection with the Wilson scandal.

THE ministry of the Church of England is described by not unfriendly writers as consisting of latitudinarians, utilitarianism and plutocratism. A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* spoke of the church under three aspects: The church militant, the church constructant, and the church terminant.

A DRUNKARD who has a record of women's measures for the last forty years, says that women are larger and corporeally healthier than they used to be. Thirty years ago the average waist was only 20 inches, and sometimes not over 15. Girls of twenty or twenty-two will now average waists of 23 inches at least. If they are 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height they will have 25 or 26-inch waists. Physical exercise has been a wholesome fashion.

THIS morning before Mr. Woodhouse two boarding-house runners were charged by the police with acting as passage brokers on board the steamer *Glenorchy* on the 28th inst. On that day the first defendant went on board the steamer with four passengers and the defendant with eight, none of them having passage tickets; they were informed by defendant that passage tickets would be supplied to them on board and that they could refund the money to the defendants out of the wages which they would earn in Singapore. The prisoners were remanded till Friday July 6th.

At the conclusion of Capt. Hayes's lecture at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, a class for instruction in horse breaking and management was organised, nearly thirty pupils at once putting down their names. The course will probably extend over a week and the fee (\$15) is merely a nominal one. The first of the series of lessons and experiments will take place at the Race-course on Monday morning at 7 o'clock. Gentlemen who do not already belong to the class and are desirous of joining, can do so on Monday morning, or at any time by sending in their names to Captain Hayes at the Hongkong Hotel. In addition to the practical instruction, Capt. Hayes has kindly agreed to give one or two lectures, illustrated by magic lantern views of racing celebrities, to the members of the class, of which particulars will be duly announced.

In a paper recently read before one of the English associations of engineers the writer asserted that, according to present methods of dealing with the motive power of the steam engine, only some 20 per cent. was made available. 80 per cent. of the energy developed in the furnace being thrown away, and it is quite common to realize no greater efficiency than about 4 per cent. on the gross or potential energy of the fuel. In large factories that admit of the power being concentrated in one or two great machines, condensation can be taken advantage of, and, with water-heaters and other appliances, double the above figures result; but in the very best engines, with all the latest improvements and elaborations, not more than 12 per cent. has ever been realized, nor is it possible to realize more, and even this 12 per cent. can only be obtained by the finest of wife-drawing and the best of coal.

We have received a lengthy communication from a Portuguese correspondent, the gist of which is whether we are of opinion that a Portuguese gentleman who pays his cook \$4 per month and expects him to get eggs at the rate of 10 for 30 cents, is a fit subject for ridicule in the public press. Our correspondent evidently refers to a case heard at the Police Court the other day, which we thought fit to criticise, and he is quite welcome to our opinion on the matter whatever it may be worth. We consider that any Portuguese, whether he be a gentleman or anything else, who would starve his cook on \$4 per month in this colony, deserves six months' hard labour without the option of a fine. It is a noble and a noble man who will stoop to demoralize honest labor and encourage pilfering by accepting a man's services, and not paying him sufficient wages to keep body and soul together. In the particular case already alluded to, the magistrate sent the Chinese servant to gaol because he was impressed by the alleged brutal character of the assault; the cook, after being subjected to death by a troublesome old woman and struck by his master, kicked out in self defence, and it was alleged that he aimed at a dangerous game, to kill the person. When men, even the despised Chinese, are being ill treated, it is surely unreasonable to expect them to be very choice in selecting a special part of their opponent's body to hit when they are driven to retaliation! However, it is evidently the opinion of at least one of the Hongkong magistrates that Chinese servants can be kicked, cuffed, and abused generally without having any redress; but if they raised a hand or foot in self defence, it becomes a brutal assault, and they are run in to gaol for the months. And this is the thing they call justice.

HORSE BREAKING AND HORSE MANAGEMENT.

Last evening, at the City Hall, Captain M. Horace Hayes, the popular authority on racing and race-horses, addressed a number of gentlemen interested in sport on his well-known system of horse-breaking and training. After his introduction to the audience by the Hon. J. Bell-Irving the gallant Captain proceeded with his remarks. He need hardly enlarge, he said, on the necessity for breaking horses well, for just as manners make the man so training made the horse. A man had a smart horse, which would be valuable only for some little faults such as being difficult to mount, or a liability to bolt when he got on the race-course, or refusing to go to the starting post, or fifty other tricks which depreciated his value. The reason generally was because the proper system of training had not been sufficient attention given to it. Horse-training was a science still in its infancy. How many Chinese points they saw that would not be readily taught, that shied at the slightest thing. The reason was that they were brought up in a semi-wild state, and were distrustful, always looking out for the unexpected. Their only faults were faults, however, that could be easily cured. They wanted to make the animal learn to understand and obey a word—for instance a restless horse could be taught to stand motionless at the word "steady," it must be frightened with a whip by what means he hoped to show in his kicking of legs. The horse was an unreasoning animal, and must be taught obedience by the power of enforcing it. The members of the class did not seem to merely see him exercise that power; they wanted to learn it themselves, and he assured them it was readily acquired. There was no particular strength or activity needed. They simply wanted to treat the refractory animal like a wild child, except that the animal must be taught to obey the bridle. When it was conquered on one point it was conquered on all. By his system they could obtain an almost exaggerated power over a horse, that it would do anything they wanted. He was told when he came to a place like Hong-

kong that there were so few ponies here that they had no really vicious ones for him to experiment on. Vicious ponies were not the sole subjects of his treatment—he wanted to teach his pupils how to improve their docile animals as well. For instance, a gentleman might have a couple of carriage horses—one of very worthy animal, but a sluggard, requiring touching up now and then, and the other a vivacious beast which started off if a whip cracked over his companion's head. By his system, after one lesson the whip could be cracked all round the nervous animal's head, or a cracker fired under his legs, without his attempting to start or run away. All that was necessary was to teach the horses that, so long as they were not hurt they need not be afraid. Then again, was the question of nerving. Many ponies were broken down through being made into gallopers before they were mounted, because they had not been taught to accommodate the artificial weight of the rider to the altered circumstances. If they had been taught that, they would gallop "collectedly"—that was to say with their hind-quarters well under them; and they would make much better jumpers. A pony should be taught thoroughly before it was ridden. He did not claim to be infallible, but he undertook to show owners the best way to break their ponies themselves. After referring to his numerous and valuable testimonials from gentlemen in all parts of the world, Captain Hayes proceeded to enrol the names of intending pupils, intimating that his stay would be short, but that a series of three or four practical lessons, with experiments, would be sufficient.

WOODYEAR'S AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

After many worries and vicissitudes owing to climatic and other disagreeable influences, Woodyear's well known Royal Australian Circus gave its first performance before a Hongkong audience last night, and it is only common justice to say that the *debut* of this latest aggregation of talented nomads proved in every respect a most flattering success. On reaching "Fame's" tented temple of modern circus wonders, which is pitched on the classic and picturesque shores of the *Barrington Canal*, we found the place crowded with a fairly representative Hongkong audience, the military element shrouding prominently. We could not fail to observe the comparatively limited attendance of Chinese, who were the main supporters of Chiatini's mammoth establishment, and concluded that the wary Celestial was making a waiting race—wanted to hear what sort of a show he was likely to get for his hard-earned shillings. However, it was lucky the Chinese did not roll up in regiments, as there would have been no room inside the tent to stow them in, and we know that nothing "rolls" like the members of a circus more than having to turn away good money. The interior arrangements of Woodyear's Circus are as nearly perfect as possibly could be under the circumstances. The tent is a capital one and only requires a few slight alterations as regards ventilation to make it everything that could be wished; the seating has been well done for the comfort of the public; the stage, that is the ring, is within the range of everybody's line of vision, whether in the magic circle or amongst the gaudy members of the Korean Embassy were, by the way, conspicuous figures amongst the fifty-centers last night, and appeared to be having a good time, considering the somewhat elevated positions they occupied; there were no dreary "waiters" between the various acts, and wonderful to relate, the orchestra, for a travelling circus was unusually respectable. It must not be inferred that we mean to convey any idea that Woodyear's musicians could take the shine out of the *Grand Opera* or our worthy friends of the Northernmost Regiment, for they did not thump out "Boulevard" the whole evening, like the crowd we heard in Saigon a few weeks since, and in fact made a very fair show. Now about the performers. Mr. Woodyear's company, it must be admitted, are at present numerically weak, but they are, on the other hand, strong in talent. The performers are all useful in their various lines—some of them indeed exceptionally clever—the horses and ponies have been admirably trained, and the entire machine works smoothly and pleasantly from beginning to end. There is certainly something lacking in the way of variety, but that difficulty will shortly be removed, as the strength of the troupe will in a few days be reinforced by five or six fresh artists now en route from Singapore. Another hint for the management—last night's programme was far too long and at future performances should be considerably curtailed. It is quite possible to have a much more of a good thing, and a good thing is a good thing, better than at midnight. However, with all defects, imperfections and shortcomings, the "show" was clever and entertaining and gave universal satisfaction. The space at our disposal will only permit a very brief *resumé* of the bill of fare.

The ball, or rather the rice barrel, was first set a-galling by the Japanese balancer Choborosa, whose manipulation of this useful article with his feet required to be seen to be thoroughly appreciated. It is a taking performance, and was deftly carried out. Mr. F. Shadley's "principal act" on the top of a rather large-sized feather bed, borne by an ancient war horse that has evidently had vast experience in the tented circle, was a rather feeble exhibition until the last, when the young equestrian braced himself up and showed what he was really capable of doing when put to the test. We were to see Mr. Shadley in his true colors as a circus rider later on. Mr. Woodyear, a worthy representative of a well-known family of horse breakers and trainers, and his performances with the shapely little bay colt "Richmond" were what our old friend Chiatini would call the "perfection of the hippic art." It looks very easy to make a horse walk, trot, gallop, lie down, wait, and go through a variety of tricks at the word of command and by the skillful manipulation of a brace of whips—the trainer's principal tool—but it is not quite so easy as it seems, and requires patience of no ordinary kind in addition to a thorough knowledge of the noble animal. Mr. Woodyear is a master of his profession, and as a result his pupils are intelligent, docile and obedient. Miss Alice Moore's performance on the slack wire with a brace of trained pigeons was interesting and graceful, the fair *Brilliant* being the only one being heartily applauded. Roars of laughter greeted the appearance of the equestrian monkey, in very knowing respect of the *sympathetic Africanus* according to the leading botanist of this journal, a "joke" who thinks he knows as much about monkeys as he does of cabbagees—and they were renewed again and again as Darwin's *prolegomena* went through a series of side-splitting antics that cannot adequately be described in print. Tommy Kitchie, a diminutive "Jap," gave a most finished and daring exhibition on the twining bamboo, and then Messrs. Harland and Love kept the audience in a roar with their "negro ecclesiastics," the former, who will be remembered at one of the leading vocalists of the notorious *Marston*. Minstrel crowd that visited Hongkong some years since, developing unexpected comic qualities. We shall never forget hearing Mr. Harland tell one of the largest audiences the City Hall has ever con-

tained in chaste melody all about a certain "Wooden rocker," when suddenly the faded pyramid, with about a dozen niggers on it, collapsed—and all was chaos. The *Mastodons* never got over that hapless break-down—it was their Waterloo. But to return to our theme. Mr. Shadley's "Burr" act fairly brought down the house, and deservedly so, for a better equestrian performance has not been witnessed in Hongkong for years.

After a ten minutes interval Miss Alice Moore introduced what is described as a "farland riding act," and again displayed gracefulness and considerable promise for so young an artist. Mr. Choborosa, of the Japanese contingent, was exceedingly clever in his butterfly sleight-of-hand and other illusions; the umbrella trick eliciting general applause. "Young Australia," otherwise Mr. F. Shadley, as "Le Volcanier," gave a distinguished himself by his vaulting with the horse over hurdles, and when in taking a fence he alighted on his feet on the top of the horse's quarters, loud cheers rang out from all parts of the circus. Brave, "Young Australia!" The two trick ponies "Sultan" and "Duke" gave a most admirable performance; the former, a very handsome little black, displaying the intelligence of a well trained dog, whilst "Duke," a rather funny looking skewbald, proved himself a jumper of exceptional merit. The way he is "lobbed" over the backs of two stable companions, one of them taller than himself, was alone well worth a visit to Bowrington and the admission money. Choborosa and Tommy Kitchie—father and son we believe—gave another capital exhibition of balancing, and the performance terminated with a comic sketch entitled "Button's Ride to Bradford," in which the handsome cream colored pony "Fosco" displayed buck-jumping abilities that reflected the utmost credit on his rider. And now, after this last sketch of Woodyear's "stupendous museum of human mysteries"—vide Mr. Robert Love, in the advertisement columns of the local press—we must conclude with a few words regarding the "Clowns that are clowns." Frankly speaking, we did not expect that Mr. Woodyear's clowns would turn out to be methodist parsons, or tract distributors, or newspaper reporters, or any other low class pariahs—in our simple innocence we expected clowns, and that was actually the article supplied. In their respective lines both Mr. Love and Mr. F. L. Martin are distinctly good; if "Clown" is a name of a somewhat ancient and well preserved flavor, they are at least free from offence, and they are spoken in decent English. Mr. Martin has been in ill health for some time past, and consequently is unable to display his acrobatic powers, but he has the facility for keeping things lively in the ring, and evidently knows his business. "Cuzco" is another of the "clowns that are clowns," and he can throw summersaults in good style, but his clowning is most effective when he maintains a rigid silence. The weakest spot in the company is the want of a first-rate ring clown, and that want will be supplied on the arrival of Godfrey, a capital all-round man who made an excellent reputation in this colony with Chiatini.

We would remind our readers that the Circus will give their second performance this evening, commencing at 9 o'clock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

BANK NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—In regard to the filthy and ragged condition of the paper money of this colony, which has been ventilated in your columns by no means before the proper time, and which yourself and your correspondent reasonably believe to be capable of conveying the diseases of small-pox and leprosy amongst those individuals who touch it, I would suggest to the Bank managers of the colony that they issue notes very much smaller in size than those which are now current. As made at present for circulation in this climate they are much too large, and remind one somewhat of the old Japanese gold coin, nearly as big as a man's hand. If the one dollar notes were made just big enough to be put into the vest pocket without folding, that is surely all that could be done in the way of size. As made to fit into a card case would be sufficient, and the cost of renewal would be small, while the conveniences to the public would be great. However, I recommend this idea to the bank managers of Hongkong as one in every way better than the poor system which prevails just now—which is barren of everything but dirt, disease and unspeakable nastiness.

I am Sir,
Yours &c.,
MATAO.

Hongkong, June 30th, 1888.

MONETARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—The refusal of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to cash its own (filthy) notes when presented by your correspondent "Suldrow" was an Act of Bankruptcy against itself, of which the public in Hongkong, and the world in general, should take note. The high-handed manner in which the affairs of this Bank are being carried on, is becoming simply intolerable.

Yours faithfully,
MONETARY.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1888.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

ZANZIBAR, June 27th.

The British Agent and Consul-General here condemns the Italian action.

LONDON, June 28th.

The Royal Commission on Imperial Defence includes Lord Hartington, Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Col. Brackenbury, Sir R. Temple, and Admiral Richards.

VIENNA, June 29th.

The Austrian and Hungarian Delegations to-day. The addresses of their presidents dwell upon the Austro-German alliance which they said was the surest guarantee for the maintenance of peace.

June 30th.

The Austrian and Hungarian delegations were formally received by Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday in reply to the addresses of their Presidents. His Majesty deplored the death of Emperor William and said that though the Austro-German alliance remained unweakened by the sad event the demand by Government for army credits is necessitated by the increasing duplicity of the situation in Europe, and the growing readiness for war observable everywhere compelling Austro-Hungary to make corresponding preparation for the protection of the monarchy.

ALEXANDRIA, June 10th.

Riaz Pasha has formed a Cabinet.

LONDON, June 11th.

Government withdrew the compensation clauses of the Local Government Bill in order to appease the temperance agitation on the subject.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11th.

The Czar has renounced the idea of visiting Central Asia in order to avoid the exciting comment which the visit would provoke in England.

The Shanghai young men is a very noteworthy element in Shanghai society. Commonly somewhat pale, and wearing an air of overwork, he has also the appearance of being supremely convinced that no one specially wants his company. "If there is one thing of which he is more certain than another, it is that nobody cares for his recognition or his conversation." He goes to the Race-course day after day and wakes no further notice of a single lady of his acquaintance than by the most distant of bows, such as a very imperfect machine might give, there being absolutely no movement of the facial muscles. He goes to a ball—and looking on, pale and evidently unwilling to dance, yet often content not to ask a single lady to dance. If he does, it is with the air of courting a refusal. Were it not for his self-depreciation, never an attractive quality, the merits of the Shanghai young man might long ago this have attracted notice. He is generally "flehish." If he cannot ride well, he is "flehish." Generally he does both. He is sure to be rich in the putting out of fires, fires being his chief hobby. He is most often in the volunteers. At Debating Societies he certainly does not shine. Here again his modesty interferes, and keeps him almost dumb. At least on those solemn occasions of which ladies are admitted to listen, not to speak. But it is hoped that a proper infusion of American young men—Americans are, as we know, all born orators—may correct this. The Shanghai young man must in no way be confounded with the Singapore young man—it is never cold in Singapore—nor with the Japanese young man, nor, above all, with the Shanghai elderly young man. The phrase "elderly young man" is rather cumbersome, but what exactly it means is known by everyone who has seen any Shanghai young men, there are no older men there, unless elderly men there. The elderly young men are only so called because they have been Shanghai young men so very long—some twenty years or so. They it is who play lawn tennis with the ladies; they it is who carry off the partners. Why? They have danced with them for twenty years or more. It would be strange if they allowed some young fellow just out from home to carry off from them their well-known ballroom belles. They it is who are the house-boats which are in Shanghai what four-in-hands are in London. They it is who lead society and give its character to the Shanghai Club.

The young men do not promise ever to develop into such as these. And yet who knows what may happen in the coming by and bye? As it is, many thoughts probably pass through their heads as they withdraw themselves more and more into a Society of their own, observing all the while, and as on-lookers are said to do, seeing most of the game. For the Shanghai young men are surprisingly well informed, and are most posted up in gossip, however, as the young men of the Outports, who some times come down for a three weeks holiday and go in for everything thoroughly—just as if they were already elderly young men and entitled to a fling.

The Shanghai young man is invariably considering generally how to become a Tai-pai, or if he is in the Customs he is somewhat sentimentally recollecting that first sweet year in Peking, when diplomatic society welcomed him to its bosom, and did not consider him a "newcomer" when indeed he had not even the presence of the great I.C. There have been changes since then; young men have been made commissioners, for whom one would not have expected such promotion, and life has somewhat lost its glamour. Besides everyone—except possibly the great I.G. himself—knows that the air of the Customs-house in Shanghai is odorous and works like poison on the frame of youth; so the young man in the Customs at Shanghai is specially pale and leaderless, and convinced more than any other young man that Shanghai ladies want nothing of him unless his room. He is even driven in his depression to draw a distinction, where none exists, and make comparisons where comparisons are impossible, and to say that Hongkong ladies are nicer than Shanghai ladies. As if nice ladies everywhere were not nice to one another and to everyone else, and no distinction of house may. But the air of the Customs-house may be the cause of the non-existing in summer months the crowd comes in—and when does it not? So much allowance must be made for the young man in the Customs, who after all is one among a hundred compared to the young men in business. These last can dance and yet they are all to be Tai-pais some day, and yet each one knows he does not only want to be a Tai-pai, but one who makes his fortune, and they cannot think how it is to come about, not having lived long enough to see played out before their eyes that most absorbing drama, the Survival of the Fittest, in which drink kills one, over-training another, over-feeding a third, and that one passes from the stage through difficulties begun upon the race-course, whilst worse temptations—engagements, flirtations and how—whilst the victor claims first and how the virtues do not always confer long life. There are inherited diseases of the body and weaknesses of the moral nature. Until at last the few who succeed in living on, just by reason of that find themselves gradually mounting into the seats of the old Tai-pais in like manner mounted into before them. So that there is hope for all, if not a certainty.

These remarks do not, of course, apply to that little Coterie composed of the favorites of the Country Club. These are the young men who are a law unto themselves. If they do not speak at debating societies, it is not from any feeling of doubt as to their own merits, and they may regularly be expected by their lady friends to appear as partners as perforce. Charming though they are, however, they are hardly sufficiently numerous to colour the Society of Shanghai young men; a body which perhaps deserves a higher encomium, whilst it is difficult either to praise or to censure, for no exuberance of spirit, no ebullient young men here being "stuffed" with door-knockers or street rows with "rickshaws," nor do they storm society with the happy recklessness of the smiling rose-faced young man in town for the season, ever on the alert to catch the eye of a girl met somewhere or other, or "the best fellow you ever saw," and conferring gladness all around by the effervescent enthusiasm of his greeting.

When the Shanghai young man goes home at last, and meets

UNNATURAL SENTENCES.

Unnatural offences would, under Chinese system of logic, be severely enough punished by unnatural sentences. William Williams was, the other day, condemned at Waigao to 14 years imprisonment and two floggings. We would respectfully inquire of Chief Justice Dalrymple, whether, in imposing such a sentence, he is only carrying out in a mechanical way the illogical brutality of the present New South Wales code, or whether he really believes that flogging is a cure for such morbid conditions of mind as produce the crime which Williams is now immured in. And if Judge Dalrymple does believe that the "cat" is a cure in such cases, would he advocate the flogging of an asylum patient who, while suffering from mania or melancholia, is committed to the "cat" by persons as committed as he? If not, why not? Judge Dalrymple may, however, consider that the curative properties of the "cat" are amongst the least important aspects of flogging. Men are to be deterred as well as punished, and the flying alive of one for committing an "unnatural" offence prevents, perhaps, dozens from imitating his example. But how can a deterrent operate on a man which instead of being awayed by logic was carried irresistibly to every point of the moral compass by insanity? Though even admitting the deterrent effect of flogging from the standpoint of abstract justice it is immoral to punish one man for the prospective crimes of another.

If the impulse imparted to a diseased brain culminates in an unnatural offence, why should it be treated so philosophically in the lunatic asylum and so brutally and uncompromisingly in the Circuit Court? The cause of an "unnatural" act is nervous derangement. The very wording in the charge-sheet admits this; the offence is described as "unnatural," i.e., outside nature and the laws that regulate ordinary human conduct. In attempting to deal with something beyond the capacity of the human mind, the physician calculates an unknown quantity without the known quantities of the equation being given, and moral algebra is a science not yet sufficiently advanced to apply to the problems presented to philosophy by the great, vague, and hidden region we loosely designate by the word Psychology. But if the cause of an unnatural offence is nervous derangement, how do you cure the propensity to commit unnatural offences by still further deranging the nervous system by flogging? And it is no moot question that the "cat" does produce nervous derangement. The records of the courts bear witness to the fact that the sense of disgrace and degradation is far greater in its effects than the mere physical pain. Yet it is proposed—nay, attempted to be concreted in practice—to effect a cure in poor, nervous, trembling, broken-down and mentally-degraded wretches by still further degrading them.

If the use of the "cat" can be reasonably defended; if it can be proved that the fear of it works reform, then let its application be reserved to cases of galling, to deliberate swindling of all kinds, including usury and the manipulation of sliding scales of commission, but do not for the treatment of the insane, those on the "cat" are "insane," do not transfer the lunatics who should go to Gladesville or the Yarra Bend to the solitary cells of Berrima or Pentridge prison! The very word "unnatural" implies Williams of responsibility, removing him, as it does, outside the pale of nature and casting upon society the duty of placing him in seclusion without any intention of liberating him after 14 years' systematic endeavour to make him still further deranged. Let us be logical. If society comes to the hard conclusion that men of the Williams type when at large, threaten its best interests, what folly is it to imprison them with a view of torturing them with floggings which may add to a great extent to confirming and increasing their mental malady, and then letting them loose after a term of imprisonment, enough in itself to drive any sane man crazy?

Society might even shirk the responsibility and expense of locking up such a man as society might condemn to his "unnatural" life; and mercy would be combined of economy suppressing Williams and gently removing him from the sphere of human activity. Very good! Such a course would be consistent, even if merciless, and drastic. It certainly would be more humane if carried out without any of the disgusting and brutal paraphernalia that now disgrace our attempts to legislate man into the realm of death. But whatever we do let us act like civilized men, and not like savages. Let us not "pander" to any "sentiment" either maudlin or brutal. Do not let us introduce Protestantism—the theory of compromise—into anything which should be founded on an ideal of abstract justice.

If we are compelled to sacrifice a victim, let us do it with all firmness yet in all sympathy. If it is necessary to eliminate a man, it is totally unnecessary that his elimination should be performed after the manner of the Chetaws and Sioux. We do not wish to pay him down on the ground and dance upon his disfigurement, to blast his eyes out of their sockets with gunpowder, or even to send him to a brutal and gruesome scaffold with all the attendant hideousness of sheriff and parson and gaping reporters and bestial wantons who love to gather like birds of carrion round any spectacle of blood.

But this aside. We do not think that elimination is the only course. Humanity, all the wide world over—save in New South Wales—is growing more averse to the shedding of blood. In England and in America "unnatural" offences are not punished by the administration of the lash. In France and in Germany the lash is not administered at all, and just as New South Wales stands alone in the brutality of its code against the rest of the world, so do Chief Justice Dalrymple, his Australian colleagues and those who made the odious laws that they administer stand alone in regard to the world of science. Were Judge Dalrymple to write to Herbert Spencer or to Dr. Maudsley, and enquire from these two great psychologists the nature and extent of human responsibility in such mental disease as that of which Williams exhibits symptoms, he would receive replies which would make him blush for shame.

It is an eternal disgrace to the medical profession of Australia that the doctors do not interfere, and make, in regard to these matters, scientific representations of physiological and psychological facts such as would materially affect the attitude of the law in regard to them. Of course, the doctors do not interfere because it would mean a bold and determined fight, and as individuals they are too cowardly to undertake the task. Too many of them are content, as the lawyers of the colonial Parliament are content, to lead, for the sake of social and professional advantages, a life of diplomatic hypocrisy—to surrender their reputation for mental acumen for commercial considerations, like the venetian huckster, to the fact that that

of Vandemonia, judges and barristers down to the most infatigable sucking of them all, act as if they really believed that a man when suffering from paralysis of the extremities "had something the matter with his two feet"—only that and nothing more. The legal medicine, the Supreme Court Judge, tinkers around a mental cancer, and expects to effect its eradication by irritating its surface. *Sydney Bulletin.*

Woodyear's Royal Australian Circus.

CROWDED, CROWDED, CROWDED.

BUT ONE VERDICT A GENUINE SHOW.

OUR JAPANESE ADMITTED MARVELLOUS.

OUR EDUCATED HORSES THE THEME OF ADMIRATION.

THE EQUESTRIAN MONKEY.

THE NEGRO'S TROUBLES.

OUR EQUESTRIANS GRACEFUL AND DARING.

FUNNY, FUNNY CLOWNS.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!!

Doors Open at 8. Performance at 9 sharp.

Private Boxes and Single Seats may be Reserved at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, Ltd.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Private Boxes containing Six Chairs \$12.00
Dress Circle Chairs 2.00
Stalls (Carpeted Seats) 1.00
Pit 50
Children under 12 years of age Half-price to all parts of the Circus.
Naval and Military in uniform Half-price to all parts of the house, except Private Boxes.

ROBT. LOVE,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 30th June 1888. [63]

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
THIS EVENING,
the 30th June, 1888.

WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS WORLD OF WONDERS.

EXTRA GRAND PERFORMANCE
and
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
tendered to the public's favourites
THE HARVEY BROTHERS
(WILLIAM AND CHARLES).

HONORARY MEMBERS
of the
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS
who will for the first time introduce their
Highly Trained and Intelligent Animals
THE BLONDIN DONKEY.

'Tis not in Mortals to command success,
But we'll do more, endeavour to deserve it.
A MONSTER PROGRAMME!
NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!

FUN WITHOUT VULGARITY!
MUSIC EXTRAORDINARY!!
MYSTERY UNEXPLAINABLE!!!
POSITIVELY
LAST PERFORMANCE BUT ONE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Dress Circle and Stalls \$3.00
Pit 1.00
Seats can be reserved at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LIMITED, under Hongkong Hotel.
Doors open at 8.30 P.M., Performance commences at 9 O'CLOCK.

CHAS. DERMER,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1888. [64]

STEAM TO STRAITS, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY, connecting at COLOMBO with the Company's Steamer "PARRAMATTA" for LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"LOMBARDY"
will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 7th July, at Noon.
(Passengers only will be booked to London by this Steamer).

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1888. [66]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "TEVIOT,"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods are landed, and all Goods remaining on board to rent.

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS
AND JEWELLERS.

To-day's Advertisements.

OPERA AND MUSICAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING ABOUT JULY 15th, 1888.

To the Residents of Hongkong.

MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD begs to announce that a Company organized and directed by him will make their appearance above or thereabouts.
Repertoire—OPERAS, Faust, Il Trovatore, Maritana, Fra Diavolo, Bohemian Girl.
OPERA-BUFFE—Dorothy, Erminie, Pepita Falka, Old Gaudy.

BURLESQUES—Little Jack Sheppard, Monte Cristo, Little Dick Whittington, The Babes in the Wood, The Two Gentlemen of Verona, The Merry Wives of Windsor, The Taming of the Shrew, The Merchant of Venice, The Comedy of Errors, The Merry Wives of Windsor, The Taming of the Shrew, The Merchant of Venice, The Comedy of Errors.
MUSICAL COMEDIES—The Tramp, A-Break Somewhere, The Pullman Car, Fun on the Bristol, Bridget O'Brien, Esq., &c., &c.—The Musical Comedies under the direction of Mr. J. F. Sheridan, the original Widow O'Hara.

NOTICE.—Prices will be \$3, \$4, and \$5. The season will run one month only. Three performances a week. Season tickets will be issued for the series of 12 Performances at \$24. Not transferable. Plan now open at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, Ltd.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1888. [663]

Particulars of the Praya Extension.

PRAYA EXTENSION.

THE HOLDERS OF MARINE LOTS within the limits of the proposed PRAYA EXTENSION, and the Attorneys and Agents of absent owners are requested to meet Mr. C. P. CHATER, at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CITY HALL, at 3 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 3rd July proximo, to consider the Report, Plans and Estimates for the Work, prepared by the Government in accordance with the Resolution passed at its MEETING held on the 26th day of November last, and to determine on the action to be taken on the report and estimate.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1888. [642]

NOTICE.

THE "PEIHO TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY" are now prepared to Lighten Ships and Steamers at the "TAU-KU-HAR." Five MEX Cents per TON will be charged for dead weight measurement Cargo in proportion. The Undersigned will also contract for the towing of sailing vessels, from Sea to Tientsin, thence to Sea, and all work will be done under his personal supervision.
JAMES WATTS,
Manager.
"P. T. & L. Co.,"
Taku, May 28th, 1888. [583]

IMPAIRED VISION.

MR. LAWRENCE, of the Firm of LAW, RENEE and MAYO, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS, of London, Calcutta, and Bombay, may be expected in Hongkong on or about the 1st July.
Due notice of Mr. LAWRENCE'S arrival will be given.
Singapore, 6th June, 1888. [600]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company is prepared to Tranship Cargo from its Godowns at Kowloon or West Point to any Steamer in the harbour, and to bring Cargo across from Kowloon to any place on the Praya at the usual rates.

By Order,

ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1888. [428]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Vessels discharging Bombay Cotton and Cotton Yarn at the Kowloon Wharves will have free storage for 14 days from arrival, after which a RENT of 3 Cents per Bale per Month will be charged.

ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1887. [32]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW AND ACCELERATED DIRECT SERVICE TO—

LONDON VIA MARSEILLES

FROM

JAPAN AND CHINA.

ON the 19th May at NOON, and fortnightly thereafter, until further notice, the Company will maintain a DIRECT SERVICE between Hongkong and London via Marseilles.

This improved service will abolish all Transshipments, and it is intended that it shall maintain a high reputation for quick transit, careful delivery of Cargo, and for Passenger accommodation and cuisine.

The attention of Passengers is specially called to the greatly improved second-saloon accommodation and attendance.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1888. [488]

NOTICE.

FOR the Convenience of Customers, the productions of the "CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED" can henceforward be obtained by RETAIL, FOR CASH, at No. 3, FEEL STREET, at the same prices as at the Refinery or Retail orders will be delivered at addresses in town on applicants forwarding their monthly requirements in writing direct to the Refinery at East Point.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1885. [24]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND JEWELLERS.

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